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will care to know that there are fourteen species of railbirds in Argentine, or will have use for the genus and species of the principal representatives of the group. This defect is the one serious criticism to be directed against the book.

One of the best chapters is the concluding survey of life in Argentine, where the author presents such items as the feelings of a newcomer, salaries, temptations, cost of living, customs and the like. In few words the contrast between European conditions and those in Argentine is clearly drawn, and suggests for the prospective visitor various ways in which unpleasant situations may be avoided.

Extracts from the constitution, especially regarding foreign trade; a glossary of native idioms, many of which are met in the text, and a good map of the country are useful additions to the volume.

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Persons, C. E., Parton, Mabel, and Moses, Mabelle. *Labor Laws and Their Enforcement.* Pp. xxii, 419. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1911.

The first chapter of this painstaking volume, a work concerned mainly with Massachusetts, gives a history of factory legislation in that state from 1825 to 1874,—at which point Miss Sarah Whittelsey's earlier work, not included in the volume, takes up the narrative and carries it to 1900. As the net result of this fifty-year period, an approximate ten hour work-day and sixty hour work-week were secured for women and children, and the beginning was made of the use of a school attendance certificate as a prerequisite for the employment of children under fourteen. This study by Mr. Persons is exhaustive and interesting, but is allowed disproportionate space—nearly one-third.

The next chapter describes the still unregulated conditions in women's work, and is based on the personal experience of the writers as employees in various manufactories and restaurants. Women workers were found exposed to many sources of ill health: dust, gases, wet floors, defective sanitation, irregular hours, night work. Practical remedies for these dangers are suggested.

Chapters III and IV point out the weaknesses in the administration of Massachusetts labor statutes. Summarized, these defects are: inadequate force of inspectors, with faulty system of records and reports; responsibility as to inspection divided between district police and state board of health; few prosecutions and small fines. However, three advance steps are recorded for the year 1910: first, protection of newsboys and other street traders; second, physical examination and certification of every child who seeks employment; third, exclusion of minors from occupations declared dangerous by the state board of health. A helpful chart gives a comparative study of enforcement legislation throughout the United States.

Chapter V is a digest of recent labor legislation in Massachusetts (1902-

1910), affecting even the employment contract, wage payment, and employers' liability.

The last chapter discusses the regulation of private employment agencies in the United States and the pessimistic conclusion is reached that Uncle Sam is far behind on all the requisites of a good law. Three charts show comparative legislation on this important subject.

Interesting and valuable as the several studies are, one regrets that they were not condensed and combined, if possible, with Miss Whittelsey's earlier study so as to give a comprehensive survey, historical and critical, of labor legislation and administration in Massachusetts. Such a volume is much needed, and this would have afforded the opportunity to write it.

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Phillipson, Coleman. *The International Law and Custom of Ancient Greece and Rome.* Two vols. Pp. xl, 840. Price, \$6.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1911.

Our text-books teach us that there was no international law properly so called recognized by the ancient nations. Foreign policy there was and each state observed ill-defined usages, but obligation of states there was none, at least none between states of different race. Religion rather than international law was the influence which worked for observance of interstate compacts. Greece was a group of city states and Rome acknowledged no equality of other states—which is the prerequisite of real international law. The most that can be claimed is that in the ancient societies there was a large number of customs which time was to see appropriated and adapted to serve the purposes of the community of states when it was later to make its appearance.

Mr. Phillipson would have us dismiss these beliefs. He insists there is an ancient international law, truly juridical in character which has been overlooked by previous writers and to a large extent inaccessible until in recent years historic research placed a mass of new materials at the disposal of the student. His two large volumes show exhaustive search of the materials. He has used the literature of Greece and Rome to corroborate the practice he finds described in historical material. The customs of Greece and Rome are subject to constant comparison to show the extent to which each accepted the principles under discussion.

After the introductory chapters discussing the extent to which the Greeks and Romans recognized an international law, the burden of the first volume is the relation of these two states to foreigners, especially the rights granted the domiciled alien, the naturalization of foreigners, the conflict of personal and territorial law principles and the right of asylum. The last chapter in the first and the entire second volume deal with public international law exclusively. Treaties, negotiations, embassies, balance of power, arbitration, war and maritime law are treated with great detail.

No one who reads these volumes can fail to recognize that they show accepted practices among the ancients which approach much nearer to what